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GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER



New photograph of Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, who is directing the draft for the national army.

U. S. MAY LEAD IN AIR

Europe Looks to America for Aviation Supremacy.

Head of British Flying Service Makes Some Observations About Our Resources.

Washington, July 19.—America has the opportunity to wrest control of the air from other nations. Already she is developing a type of airplane engine that will surpass the present best British and French type. Her military air forces are the equal of any.

That is the opinion of the man who is probably the best aviator that Great Britain has produced. He is in Washington now detailed here by the London war office to aid the United States in establishing her aerial forces. He is Maj. L. W. B. Rees of the Royal Flying Corps.

"The all-American airplane engine now being built in the United States," said the major, in discussing American and foreign engines, "will surpass any of the English and French types now in use. This engine, as a matter of fact, may be the type that will spell success in the war."

"The United States ought to build its own airplanes and its own engines. It would take six months for American factories successfully to manufacture British or French models. In England we tried to make a French engine for which we had all plans and designs, but it was half a year before we could make one that was a success. Adopting our models will mean that you would have to go through the same thing."

"Speed is a necessity. The quicker the American airplanes are put into service the sooner victory will come. If we had ten thousand American machines now we could blow up every German railway junction and munition plant in no time."

"America is full of the type of men who make the best sort of aviators, that is—educated men with training and powers of reasoning and observation."

DR. PRATT CASE UP TO WILSON

Resignation of Commerce Bureau Chief Placed Before President—Redfield Questioned.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson had before him the resignation of Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, and who as its head was in active charge of the operation of the government's control of exports under the espionage act.

The resignation was submitted to the president at the request of Secretary Redfield, who, beyond saying that Doctor Pratt had been removed "for administrative reasons and for the good of the service," would make no comment on his action. It developed, however, that the two men differed widely over the administration of export control.

Doctor Pratt, who is regarded as one of the country's foremost trade experts, formerly was manager of the industrial bureau of the Merchants' association of New York and a lecturer at the University School of Commerce there.

Secretary Redfield has been unpopular throughout the Middle West since his action concerning the Eastland ship disaster investigation at Chicago two years ago.

SHIP BOARD ROW SLOWS AMERICAN WAR ON GERMANY

President May Be Asked to Discharge Denman and Goethals.

OFFICIALS CRITICIZE HARSHLY

Quarrel Has Held Up Plan to Create Great Fleet of Merchant Vessels to Carry Supplies to Our Troops in Europe.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson will be asked to remove from the public service both William Denman, chairman of the federal shipping board, and Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, head of the Emergency Ship corporation, if they do not immediately reconcile their differences. Both officials were bitterly criticized in congressional and official circles.

Their quarrel, which has absolutely held up the plan to create a great fleet of American merchant vessels, is interfering with the successful operation of the war against Germany.

Senator Smoot of Utah today introduced resolution calling on President Wilson for a statement of the facts regarding the row between General Goethals and Chairman Denman over the construction of the big merchant shipping fleet.

Congressional leaders take the position that, unless the quarrel can be patched up and an immediate start made on the shipping program, the United States shortly will find itself unable to maintain its army in the field, let alone carry re-enforcements to France.

Denman Blames Goethals. Chairman Denman has flatly told the president that he is responsible for the present state of affairs. He declares that Goethals has discussed publicly a program of steel and wooden ship construction and of the creation of the two government owned and operated ship yards, which have no foundation in fact. The general's propositions are in no way concrete, Denman asserts.

Until they are made so, Denman told the president, the shipping board cannot consider them, let alone sanction them. He claims that, although some \$600,000,000 is involved in the plans as set forth by General Goethals, the shipping board is without the first details of the fabricating scheme.

If General Goethals will furnish these facts, Denman said, the shipping board will meet and consider them and will "talk them over" with General Goethals.

Goethals May Retire. Little surprise will be shown in official circles if General Goethals finally retires from his post as head of the emergency corporation, although a determined effort is being made to get him and Denman to bury the hatchet and work together.

Meanwhile, it is certain that if definite action is not taken very soon the president will be asked to remove both men.

Army and navy officials are just beginning to realize the extent to which the operations in France depend on the gathering together of new shipping to replace that being sent to the bottom by the German submarines.

Estimates on file at the war college, and with the general staff of the navy, show that for every man placed on French soil an average of 25 tons must be figured as necessary to be carried across to maintain him for a reasonable time, and to transport him to the front and back again.

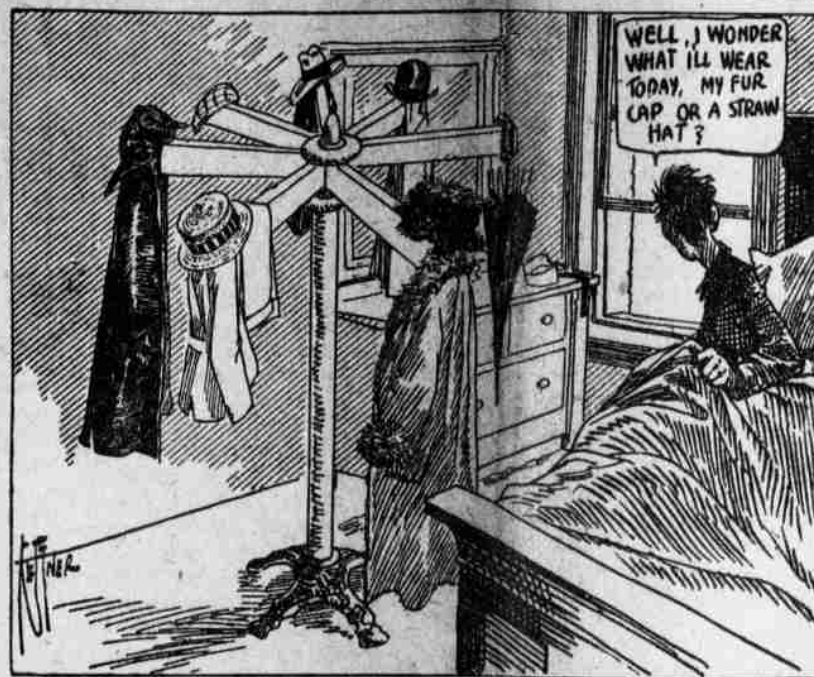
This enormous quantity of supplies must be safeguarded both ways by the navy, as the recent loss of the steamer Kansas conclusively shows.

Naval officials pointed out that the navy at present is in better shape than ever before in its history.

Operator Summons 100 Farmers. Napoleon, O.—More than 100 farmers in automobiles rushed to Grafton, near here, with milk cans of water and saved the Toledo Grain and Milling Co. elevator when a can of gasoline exploded and ignited the building.

Germs Are Found on Plasters. Kansas City, Mo.—A plot to spread terror through Kansas by the means of disease inoculation through court plaster was stated by Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney at Kansas City, Kan., to have been broken up through the arrests of three men in different towns of that state. The names of the three men were withheld by Mr. Robertson, as he said he feared the men might be lynched if their identities became known. It was understood they are to be brought here for questioning.

AN ERRATIC SUMMER



SERIOUS DISORDER IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

SIX PERSONS ARE KILLED AND 238 WOUNDED—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TAKE PART.

Workmen's Council Calls For End of Acts That "Dishonor Revolutionary Petrograd."

Western Union Newspaper News Service. Petrograd.—Another manifestation of armed sailors and soldiers and working men and women, in which shots were fired, took place along the Nevsky Prospect. A number of stray shots were heard, followed by the firing of rifles against upper windows and roof tops at a seemingly imaginary target.

Discussions appeared and patrolled the streets. Companies here and there carried machine guns strapped to their saddles, the men leading their horses. The council of the new body of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants of All Russia, the extremists abstaining from participation, adopted a resolution, after an all-night session, rejecting "with indignation all attempts to influence" the attitude of that body. "It is inadmissible," continues the resolution, "that armed demonstrations should seek to impose the will of isolated military elements upon the whole of Russia. Blood has been shed in the streets of Petrograd. All these acts toward our revolutionary army, which is defending the conquests of the revolution at the front, are acts of treachery and felony."

"Whoever attacks the recognized democratic agencies, whoever sows discord in their ranks, is striking a dagger's blow in the back of the revolutionary army, which is fighting against the troops of William." The resolution demands that an end be made once and for all "to all acts which dishonor revolutionary Petrograd." The city was quite under a continuous downpour of rain. The list of casualties, so far as ascertained, comprises six persons killed and 238 wounded. Premier Lyoff sent the following telegram to all the Provisional Government Commissioners: "In reply to your inquiry, the Minister of the Interior informs you that the reports regarding the arrests of members of the Provisional Government are false."

Paving Way for "Drought." New York, July 19.—To prepare its patrons for prohibition, a New York hotel today announced the installation of a soda fountain with a regular foot rail, just like you'd find in your favorite bar. The management believes the big drought is certain to come, and proposes to ease some of the pain to bar patrons by giving them at least one bar comfort. They're thinking of putting a bowl of pretzels near the chocolate sirup spigot.

Relieve for Murderers.

Hartford, Conn., July 19.—Governor Holcomb announced today he will grant a reprieve to Mrs. Amy M. Archer-Gilligan, who is under sentence to hang on November 6 for having poisoned Franklin R. Andrews, aged inmate of her private institution. This was made known when he said he would probably let Mrs. Gilligan present her case to the state board of pardons which will hold its next meeting on December 10.

Boy Killed Playing War.

Chicago, July 19.—Tommy Boutsch, eleven, drew a short straw and had to represent the "Germans" in trench play today, while his three playmates were General Pershing's "Mexicans." A heavy woman walked across the sidewalk above Tommy's trench. It caved in and he was smothered to death.

ARE THE PACKERS GUILTY?

Federal Trade Body Probes Shifts of Meat Prices by Dealers in Chicago Market.

Chicago, July 19.—The federal commission's investigation into high food prices reached into the family kitchen when T. M. Robertson, chief economist of the board, began perusal of the books of Chicago's big packers.

The first "pay dirt" was struck when the probers could find no explanation of the sudden jump of the price of veal chops from 80 to 40 cents a pound two months ago. They couldn't discover who got the extra ten cents.

They found these same chops have slumped in value to 30 cents. Packers said they only made the usual cent or two profit on the pound; meat market men couldn't remember very well, but they were sure if they boosted the price, they had been paid for it.

U. S. Losses in Warfare. London.—Fourteen British ships of more than 1,000 tons were sunk by submarines or mines in the last week, according to the official report. Four British vessels of less than 1,000 tons and eight fishing vessels also were sunk. The official report follows: "Arrivals, 2,828; sailings, 2,920. British merchant ships sunk by mines or submarines over 1,000 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,000 tons, 4. British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, 12. British fishing vessels sunk, 8." Since April 25, 386 vessels—284 of ones—have been destroyed.

Prosecutor Warns Against Anarchy.

San Francisco.—Characterizing Mrs. Rena Mooney, on trial for murder of one of the victims in the preparedness parade bomb explosion here last July, as "a cold-blooded slaughterer of women and children" and "an anarchistic conspirator," District Attorney Chas. M. Fickert asked for her conviction and the infliction of the death penalty in his opening argument to the jury. Waving the blood-stained clothing of George Lawler, one of the ten victims of the explosion, before the jury, Fickert declared: "Either you will destroy anarchy or the anarchists will destroy you."

One Killed, Others Injured.

Toledo, Ohio.—One man was killed, another was hurt, probably fatally, others suffered slight injuries and much property damage was done by lightning. A bolt struck the roof of a Catholic church on the East Side, tearing a hole in the copper roof and loosening many stones. Firemen and police reported a dozen frame houses that were slightly damaged. Electric lights in many houses and downtown business houses were rendered useless for several hours.

One Soldier Killed and Five Injured.

Marshall, Tex.—One American soldier, William Stonebreaker, was killed and five other soldiers injured, one seriously, when four coaches of a troop train turned over and three other cars were derailed at Shamrock, near Victoria, La., on the Texas & Pacific railroad. The cause of the wreck has not been determined.

Jackson.—Hon. B. J. Howard, who had served for 22 years as attorney general of the twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee, died at his home in Jackson of paralysis. He had already served longer than any other public official in the position he held and had recently been nominated without opposition for his fourth consecutive term.

Chattanooga.—J. M. Anderson, referee in bankruptcy, in an opinion in the case of the Dayton Coal & Iron company, held the mortgage held by the Central Trust company as trustee for the Scottish bankers, is invalid, because the bankrupt company had never complied with the state law regarding foreign corporations.

LUDENDORF MAY BE DICTATOR OF GERMAN PEOPLE

If Liberal Group Continues Its Defiance Nation Will Feel the Iron Heel.

PRISON FOR FOOD RIOTERS

185 Persons Sentenced After Rough Action at Duesseidorf—Big Labor Meeting Protests Against Severity.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 19.—Reports received from Duesseidorf say that the state of siege there, the result of food riots, has been raised after 185 persons received sentences averaging 18 months.

At a big labor meeting vigorous protests were made against the severity of the sentences of children and minors and guarantees against reduction of the bread ration were demanded.

Twelve thousand workmen attended a meeting at Bielefeld, the center of the Westphalia linen industry, and adopted a resolution demanding peace without annexation or indemnities.

Amsterdam, July 19.—Opinion that Chancellor Michaelis will be succeeded by a military dictator in Germany if the liberal coalition continues to defy the government was strengthened, if not confirmed, by advices reaching here today from various sources.

If the kaiser decides upon this drastic move it is believed that the dictatorship would be conferred upon either Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German chief of staff, or First Quartermaster General Ludendorff, Von Hindenburg's chief aide.

The liberal element in the reichstag is "stirring" and the leaders declare they will press their inter-party peace resolution calling for no annexations and no indemnities as the chief peace terms.

Germany is literally standing on tiptoe to hear what policies Doctor Michaelis will announce in the reichstag tomorrow. It is believed here that the new chancellor will speak in general terms and will not commit himself to details.

To Ask Support. His address, if made as scheduled, likely will follow this line:

First, he will appeal to all factions to support him, calling upon their patriotism and reminding them of the sacrifices being made for the Fatherland upon the field of battle. He will ask for national unity so that reforms, promised by the kaiser and planned by the cabinet, can be carried out. He will demand the passage of the war credit so that the government will be free to prosecute the war with greater vigor, now that "more foemen face the Fatherland." He will ask for patience and promise peace terms that will be satisfactory to all. A promise of reform in the international policies will be given.

If the liberals continue their fight, throw down the gage of battle to the junker element and demand an immediate declaration of peace terms without annexations and indemnities then the military dictatorship may follow. That would mark the final struggle between the forces of autocratic militarism and democracy in Germany and would unquestionably exert influences extending farther than the German borders.

New Man Popular.

Advices from Berlin today said that the new chancellor seems to be very popular with both press and public. The socialist newspaper Vorwaerts had this to say:

"It is known of him that he has a sure and decisive way of performing his tasks. His attitude towards the great problems of the time is still unknown. Nobody knows as yet how Michaelis looks upon his new duties. But at the next session of the reichstag, which probably will be held Thursday, the new chancellor will most likely give some explanation on which the attitude of the social democratic party toward him will depend."

"For two years Michaelis was the one person in whom all the fear and apprehension concerning the bread supply of the German people were concentrated, and in that position even a war-mad fanatic would have been converted into an honest friend of peace. There is no evidence, however, that Michaelis is such a fanatic. There is one point upon which we will be thankful for a frank statement from the new chancellor."

War of Conquest.

"Either we conduct a war of conquest, or we do not. Either we intend to make other countries pay up money, even if to accomplish that purpose we have to fight for another ten

FRANCIS J. HENEY



Francis J. Heney, the well-known "trust buster" of San Francisco, has been engaged by the government to investigate the prices of food, under the direction of the federal trade commission.

TRY TO DODGE DRAFT

Slackers Besiege Washington in Frantic Efforts.

Some Will "Study for Ministry" If Government Lets Them Escape Their Duty.

Washington, July 19.—Seekers of exemption from service in the new National army are flooding into Washington with the draft but a short while distant.

Congressmen and public officials are besieged by men who desire to escape service under the selective draft, and by relatives who have sons and brothers they do not wish to go to war. A mistaken idea that exemptions can be gained through "influence" in Washington has sent hundreds to the national capital, only to be sent back to their local district boards with their pleas.

The national government has nothing to do with exemptions, and will have nothing to do with them for some time, until appeals are finally brought to President Wilson. Until that time the matter of exemptions rests, entirely in the hands of the local boards.

Pleas of all kinds have been brought to the attention of the judge advocates in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder. Youths who "intend" studying for the ministry have sought exemption under the plea that even though they are not now divinity students they expect to come under that class.

One aged gentleman journeyed from the South to get his "fine, industrious boy" an exemption and fix it so the "worthless son" of a neighbor would be sent. Hundreds of these personal pleas have come to Washington and serve to indicate how huge and trying a task the local exemption boards will face.

War department surgeons claimed that America's national army will be the most physically fit body of men this nation has ever put in the field of battle.

President Wilson has ruled that the army surgeons shall have the last say on the physical fitness of a drafted man, and these surgeons are preparing to cull the misfits carefully.

Constitutional disability is practically the only avenue of rejection, according to the army surgeons. Failure to meet the standards of height and weight will be waived except in those cases where the discrepancy amounts to abnormality.

Nashville.—The Tennessee highway commission met in the offices of the commission in the board of control building to take action for the early construction of state and national highways in Tennessee.

years, or we welcome peace within visible time, and limit ourselves to the plain program of a defensive war.

"If the chancellor takes the second view, he will have a strong majority in the reichstag in his favor, which, by personal efforts he still can increase further. He cannot work without a reichstag majority. This is a fact proved by Von Buelow's fall, and by the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. So that to pretend that Germany could be governed without a reichstag majority is ignoring the true and actual facts."